



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/824
6 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 76

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Miss Catherine von HEIDENSTAM (Sweden)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.
3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 17th, 19th, 21st and 27th meetings, on 20, 21, 23 and 28 November 1990 (see A/SPC/45/SR.17, 19, 21 and 27).
4. In connection with item 76, the Special Political Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/45/330).
5. The Committee also had before it reports of the Secretary-General on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/45/217); on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations (A/45/502); on training manuals for peace-keeping (A/45/572); on a model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations (A/45/594); and on standard operating procedures for peace-keeping operations (A/45/602).
6. Also before the Committee were letters dated 19 January 1990, 27 February 1990 and 23 April 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

addressed to the Secretary General (A/45/90-S/21098; A/45/155-S/21174; and A/45/229-S/21267), and a letter dated 10 October 1990 from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/626-S/21869).

7. The Committee also had before it document A/SPC/45/L.10/Add.1, containing a letter dated 14 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting a letter dated 14 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee forwarding a letter dated 13 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee transmitting the views of his delegation on programme 1 of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

8. At the 17th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Canada introduced the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/45/330).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/SPC/45/L.26

9. At the 19th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" (A/SPC/45/L.26), sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

10. On 26 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/45/L.36) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

11. At the 27th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced the draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.26).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14).

13. The Chairman referred to paragraph 28 of the draft resolution, which envisaged a series of meetings for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during 1991, and observed that a number of delegations had expressed their wish to have a time indicated for the envisaged series of meetings in 1991 so that they could make the necessary plans and preparations. In this connection, he stated that he had been advised that, following informal consultations among members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and also after inquiries to the Department of Conference Services about the availability of facilities and services, the provisional dates for the 1991 series of meetings were 6 to 31 May 1991. This arrangement did not exclude the possibility of the Special Committee to hold other meetings, as required, since it had been so authorized by the General Assembly. The Special Political Committee decided that a provision to this effect would be included in the Rapporteur's report to the General Assembly.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 21 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987, 43/59 A of 6 December 1988 and 44/49 of 8 December 1989,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1990 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

READER
FICHE

/...

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 1/

Having examined the report of the Special Committee, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Notes with appreciation the preparation by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49, of his report on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations 3/ and of a questionnaire on that subject;

3. Invites Member States to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the early preparation by the Secretary-General of a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services;

4. Looks forward to the completion by the Secretary-General of the other studies and documents requested in resolution 44/49;

5. Emphasizes again the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

6. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

7. Stresses the importance of the need to reimburse outstanding dues of troop-contributing countries;

8. Decides to consider, in the competent bodies, as a matter of priority, practical means of adequately securing the financing of the start-up phases of peace-keeping operations;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

10. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing a model agreement between the United Nations and Member States contributing personnel to peace-keeping operations, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible circumstances;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

2/ A/45/330.

3/ A/45/217.

11. Reiterates its appeal to host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operations and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations, and urges them to respect and safeguard the security of United Nations peace-keepers;

12. Urges again host countries to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible upon the establishment of a peace-keeping operation;

13. Considers that the composition of United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis, while the composition of each operation would be consistent with particular requirements thereof;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

15. Welcomes the seminars and other exchanges of views on peace-keeping operations among Member States and interested organizations, with the participation of Secretariat officials, that have taken place and encourages the holding of regional and international seminars, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, in the future;

16. Again encourages Member States to establish training programmes for personnel for peace-keeping operations and looks forward to the completion by the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 44/49, of training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their training programmes;

17. Encourages those Member States with national or regional training programmes to give access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts;

19. Encourages studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

20. Considers it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

21. Invites the Secretary-General to consider appropriate ways of honouring the services of United Nations peace-keepers, bearing in mind that the United Nations peace-keeping forces were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1988;

22. Stresses the importance of maintaining the flow of information between the United Nations Secretariat and Member States, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its practice of providing regular informal briefings on current and potential peace-keeping operations;

23. Encourages States contributing personnel and other interested States to hold informal consultations, as appropriate, on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations;

24. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the Secretariat of the United Nations to the work of the Special Committee, and encourages the further development of this co-operation;

25. Encourages the contribution to the Special Committee's work of experts and bodies having specialized expertise in peace-keeping and the conduct of peace-keeping operations;

26. Urges the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

27. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

28. Invites Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1991, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

29. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991;

30. Requests the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1991, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

31. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

32. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/824/Corr.1
10 December 1990

ENGLISH ONLY

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 76

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Catherine von HEIDENSTAM (Sweden)

Corrigendum

The headings should read as above.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/825
6 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 77

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Miss Catherine von HEIDENSTAM (Sweden)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/50 of 8 December 1989.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.
3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 8th to 12th, 16th and 26th meetings, held between 5 and 12 November, on 19 November and 28 November 1990 (see A/SPC/45/SR.8-12, 16 and 26).
4. The Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Information: 1/
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/45/533).
5. At its second meeting, on 9 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information to be chaired by one of the Committee's Vice-Chairmen.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/45/21).

6. At its 8th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and by the Chairman of the Committee on Information. The Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also made a statement (see A/SPC/45/SR.8).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9

7. At the 12th meeting, on 12 November, the Chairman of the Committee on Information introduced two draft resolutions (A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9).

8. At the same meeting, on the basis of the information provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee made an oral statement of the programme budget implications in respect of draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9 (see A/SPC/45/SR.12).

9. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9 without a vote (see para. 26, resolutions A and B).

10. Following the adoption of the draft resolutions, the representative of the United States made a statement (see A/SPC/45/SR.12).

B. Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12

11. At the 12th meeting, on 12 November, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Poland and circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.12 on 9 November 1990.

12. The draft resolution in document A/SPC/45/L.12 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the importance attached to questions relating to information,

"Confirming the relevant provisions of its previous resolutions 1/ relating to the opening of a United Nations information centre at Warsaw,

"Taking note of the readiness of the Government of Poland to undertake significant financial obligations in connection with the establishment and functioning of the aforementioned centre,

"Invites the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to open a United Nations information centre at Warsaw."

^{1/} Resolutions 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A of 14 December 1984 and 40/164 A of 16 December 1985.

13. At the 16th meeting, on 19 November, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to document A/SPC/45/L.15 containing the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12.

14. At the 26th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Poland made a statement in connection with draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12 in view of which no action was taken on the draft resolution (see A/SPC/45/SR.26).

C. Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2

15. At the 12th meeting, on 12 November, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Yemen and circulated on 9 November as document A/SPC/45/L.13, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 B of 16 December 1981 and 37/94 B of 10 December 1982 on questions relating to information,

"Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2/

"Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, 3/ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,

"1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

"2/ See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

"3/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. 1, Resolutions, pp. 100-104.

/...

"Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, 4/

"Conscious of the need for all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, inter alia, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of the sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, of the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights,

"Emphasizing the important role that public information plays in promoting understanding of and support for the establishment of the new international economic order and international co-operation for development,

"Emphasizing also the role that public information plays in promoting support for universal disarmament and in increasing awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development among as broad a public as possible,

"1. Invites the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that a United Nations information centre be established at Sanaa;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

"4/ Resolution 33/73.

16. On 14 November 1990, a revised text of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.1, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the importance of information in promoting human understanding,

"Taking note of the readiness of Yemen to contribute to the establishment of a United Nations information centre,

"1. Invites the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that a United Nations information centre be established at Sanaa;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

17. At its 16th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it a further revised text of the draft resolution, which had been circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2 on 15 November 1990 and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the importance of information in promoting international peace and human understanding,

"Taking note of the readiness of Yemen to contribute to the establishment of a United Nations information centre,

"1. Invites the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that a United Nations information centre be established at Sana'a;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

18. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to document A/SPC/45/L.16 containing the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2.

19. At the 26th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Yemen made a statement in connection with draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2, in view of which no action was taken on the draft resolution (see A/SPC/45/SR.26).

D. Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.14

20. At the 16th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution that had been submitted by Cuba on 12 November and circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.14 and which read as follows:

"World Decolonization Campaign

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the activities undertaken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the major political and economic issues before the United Nations,

/...

"Recalling the thirtieth anniversary in 1990 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1/

"Recalling also its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, declaring the years 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

"Convinced of the important contribution of the United Nations to decolonization,

"Conscious of the need to adopt urgent measures, in particular in the field of public information, to promote the elimination of colonialism,

"1. Decides to launch a world decolonization campaign within the context of the steps to be undertaken for the advent of a world free from colonialism in the twenty-first century;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the Committee on Information and the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to adopt the necessary steps to launch a world decolonization campaign as a contribution to the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"4. Decides to include an item titled 'World Decolonization Campaign' on the agenda of its forty-seventh session."

"1/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in the course of which he withdrew the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/45/L.14 (see A/SPC/45/SR.16).

E. Draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34

22. At the 16th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba, in withdrawing draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.14, put forward a proposal in the form of a recommendation from the Committee to the General Assembly, which was circulated on 21 November 1990 as a draft decision (A/SPC/45/L.34) and read as follows:

/...

"World decolonization campaign

"The General Assembly

"Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing programme 38 on public information of the Organization's proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to take into account the need to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization in the context of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism."

23. At the 26th meeting, on 28 November, the Chairman drew attention to document A/SPC/45/L.35 containing the programme budget implications of draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34.

24. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee announced that he had been informed by the representative of Cuba that his delegation was withdrawing the draft decision contained in document A/SPC/45/L.34. In this connection, the Chairman informed the members that, following consultations among interested delegations, it had been proposed to him that the Committee take note that a number of countries had requested the Secretary-General, in implementing programme 38, Public information, of the Organization's proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to take into account the need to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization in the context of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

25. The Committee decided to proceed accordingly.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

26. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

Information in service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information, 2/

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, 3/

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/45/21).

3/ A/45/533.

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all other concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(a) Co-operate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(b) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(c) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(d) Enhance regional efforts and co-operation among developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(e) Aim, in addition to bilateral co-operation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

- (ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in developing countries, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;
- (iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(f) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

B

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information, 4/

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, 5/

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(a) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the co-ordination of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(b) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/45/21).

5/ A/45/533.

tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

- (i) Co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of that organization;
- (ii) Enhance its co-operation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular, the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;
- (iii) Continue to disseminate, in co-ordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, inter alia, to:
 - a. International peace and security;
 - b. Disarmament;
 - c. Peace-keeping operations;
 - d. Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
 - e. The elimination of foreign occupation;
 - f. Human rights;
 - g. The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
 - h. The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
 - i. The problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
 - j. The least developed countries;
 - k. The environment and development;
 - l. The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
 - m. The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

/...

- (iv) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 ^{6/} and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;
- (v) Enhance the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;
- (vi) Continue to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization;
- (vii) Continue to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in 1991;

(c) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

- (i) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;
- (ii) In the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, continue to apply appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;
- (iii) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;
- (iv) Continue its co-operation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourage expansion of such a type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries with recognized capabilities in this field;

^{6/} Resolution S-13/2, annex.

- (v) Take adequate measures to resume the taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;
 - (vi) Continue its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;
 - (vii) Provide, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of co-operation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the infrastructure of developing countries in the field of information and communication;
 - (viii) Co-operate with educational institutions of Member States, educators and education policy-makers, informing them about United Nations activities;
 - (ix) Ensure adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;
 - (x) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;
 - (xi) Ensure timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;
- (d) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner. In particular, the Secretary-General is requested to make further efforts regarding the timely appearance of the Yearbook of the United Nations. The improvement in format and printing of the UN Chronicle is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of the specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies;
- (e) The Secretary-General is requested to expedite his consultations regarding the provision of the appropriate technical and financial assistance to those States which are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard inside South Africa, as identified in his report, 7/ in fulfilment of the mandate of the General Assembly reflected in paragraph 1 of that report, and to report to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session;

7/ A/44/698, paras. 35 and 36.

(f) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications Development Forum and Africa Recovery;

(g) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the people of the world. In this regard, United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Department should arrange for periodic evaluation of the centres' activities in this regard. It should continue to co-ordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. The Department should provide open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to pursue the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

(h) Stressing the need for co-ordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of that Committee;

(i) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(j) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for in General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(k) All reports by the Secretary-General, as well as by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

- (i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;
- (ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;
- (iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

/...

- (iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;
- (v) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session in 1991 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/825/Corr.1
10 December 1990

ENGLISH ONLY

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 77

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Catherine von HEIDENSTAM (Sweden)

Corrigendum

The headings should read as above.



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/826
S/21979
4 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 30 November 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Government of Japan on the adoption of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 30 November 1990 by the Chief Cabinet
Secretary of the Government of Japan on the adoption of
Security Council resolution 678 (1990)

1. The Government of Japan welcomes the adoption on 29 November 1990 by the Security Council of the United Nations of resolution 678 (1990). Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, appreciates the efforts made so far by the Security Council for a solution of the Gulf crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and supports this resolution as a means of strengthening the said efforts.

Security Council resolution 678 (1990) is based on the view that the implementation of the Council resolutions that demand that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces from Kuwait is of fundamental importance for the maintenance of the order of the international community. Council resolution 678 (1990) is also extremely important as it authorizes the countries concerned to use all necessary measures to implement Council resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, if they are not complied with by 15 January 1991.

2. Japan maintains the steadfast hope that the crisis will be settled peacefully. Japan strongly demands once again that Iraq, taking this resolution as its final opportunity, comply with its obligations to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions promptly, withdraw from Kuwait and release all the foreign nationals immediately and unconditionally, so that it will not be confronted with a still more serious situation.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERALA/45/827
5 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 131

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (A/45/718). During its consideration of the item, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Advisory Committee.
2. As recalled in paragraph 1 of the Secretary-General's report, UNAVEM was established for a period of 31 months, beginning 3 January 1989, pursuant to Security Council resolution 626 (1988). Assessments totalling \$14.7 million have been apportioned to Member States in respect of the two 12-month periods from 3 January 1989 to 2 January 1991, inclusive. Of that total, payment totalling \$11.3 million has been received, leaving a balance of \$3.4 million (rounded).
3. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 6 of the report that as at 31 October 1990, due to revised expenditures, the Secretary-General estimates an unencumbered balance of \$1,000,000 gross (\$949,500 net) for the 12-month period ended 2 January 1990; as explained therein, that total reflects an increase over the estimate contained in his previous report (A/44/877). The Secretary-General also notes that "accrued miscellaneous income for the period amounted to \$119,700".
4. As recalled in paragraph 14 of the report, the Secretary-General previously recommended that no action be taken in respect of the savings expected to be realized for the initial 12-month period of UNAVEM, pending receipt of assessed contributions for the period 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991. Bearing in mind the recorded and projected expenditures for the period from inception to 2 January 1991, the Secretary-General projects a cash deficit of some \$2.2 million unless outstanding contributions (see para. 2 above) are received before 2 January 1991. The Secretary-General therefore "recommends once again that the unencumbered balance

realized during the initial 12-month operation of UNAVEM be retained in the UNAVEM Special Account pending the receipt of the outstanding assessed contributions". As indicated in paragraph 15 (b) of the Secretary-General's report, this recommendation relates not only to the \$1,000,000 unencumbered balance of appropriations, but also to the amount of \$119,700 in miscellaneous income. The Advisory Committee concurs in this recommendation.

5. The performance report of UNAVEM for the period from 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991 is discussed in section V of the Secretary-General's report. As stated therein, projected expenditures total \$5.8 million. Annex II of the Secretary-General's report provides a breakdown of the initial appropriation of \$5.8 million as compared with the actual projected requirements; annex III provides supplementary information on the expenditure under each line item.

6. In paragraph 8 the Secretary-General estimates at \$4,613,800 gross (\$4,455,800 net) the cost of UNAVEM for the period 3 January to 2 August 1991, including the cost of liquidating and closing the operation. Supplementary information on the cost estimates for this seven-month period is contained in annex IV; annex V provides the current and proposed staffing table of the Mission. In this connection, the Secretary-General proposes three additional local level posts and an increase of 1 P-2 post from the current establishment, with a corresponding reduction of 1 Field Service post.

7. The total estimate of \$4.6 million (gross) for the seven-month period ending 2 August 1991 includes, as shown in annex IV, an amount of \$216,000 for the rental of premises. In this connection, the Secretary-General states that "negotiations in connection with the rental charges for three outstations ... which were provided by the Angolan authorities from 1 April 1989 to 30 November 1989 and later reduced to two outstations ... from 1 December 1989, have now been completed". Accordingly, an amount of \$216,000 has been budgeted to cover this expenditure, a breakdown of which is provided by the Secretary-General.

8. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 10 of annex IV that "in accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 percent of the total cost of \$1,551,300 for salaries and related costs of the civilian component in the mission area". In this connection, the Committee recalls the notion underlying the creation of the support account, i.e. that peace-keeping operations should not support individual overload posts but rather those posts should be funded as a group. As noted in the Committee's report (A/45/801), the support account represents "a means by which the flexible mobilization of overload posts among various offices can be achieved in response to changing requirements" (para. 16).

9. At the same time, the Advisory Committee expressed some reservations regarding the application of an "across the board" percentage in that this may not reflect the varied requirements of different peace-keeping operations, both current and future. As stated in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the above-mentioned report, the Committee has taken note of this percentage and will keep it under review. Bearing in mind the above, and recalling that UNAVEM is due to cease operation in August 1991, the

Committee recommends that the estimate of \$131,900 for the support account be deleted.

10. The Advisory Committee also notes that an amount of \$200,000 has been budgeted under death and disability awards; this covers claims that may arise from not only death or disability of military observers, but also injury or illness. In response to inquiries, the Committee was informed that no death benefits have thus far been incurred and that in fact, the amount of \$116,000 shown as an expenditure for the period 3 January 1989 to 2 January 1990 is in fact an unliquidated obligation. The amount of \$100,000 budgeted under this heading for 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991 has, as indicated in annex III, been utilized to cover the projected over-expenditure elsewhere. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee recommends that the amount of \$200,000 be reduced to \$100,000.

11. The Secretary-General's proposal concerning the disposition of assets of UNAVEM is contained in paragraph 9 of his report. As mentioned therein,

"It is proposed that upon the completion of UNAVEM, equipment that conforms with established standardization, is considered compatible with existing equipment, or will be of use in future peace-keeping operations would be placed in reserve. Items that are not compatible with existing equipment or of future use will be disposed of locally. As and when such equipment is drawn from the reserve stock, appropriate credit will be recorded in the UNAVEM Special Account. A full report on the disposition of the Verification Mission's assets will be provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

12. The Advisory Committee is in general agreement with the above proposal; however, it requests that prior to the disposition of the assets, it be provided with indicative schedules of the equipment which is being put into reserve or otherwise disposed of.

13. In paragraph 12 of his report, the Secretary-General proposes that the standing decision, as contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 34/9 C be extended and applied to UNAVEM. As stated in paragraph 10, by that resolution, the Assembly approved special arrangements for UNIFIL by which appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the operation, would be retained, in the manner described in paragraph 11 of A/45/718, beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 10 that the Secretary-General had requested these arrangements because "the amounts owed to troop-contributing Governments could not be paid in the time frame envisaged under financial regulation 4.3"; furthermore, the Secretary-General adds that "that situation continues to be experienced in peace-keeping operations".

14. In considering this request, the Advisory Committee notes that there are no troop-contributing Governments for UNAVEM; rather any amount needed in respect of the Military Observers would relate to travel claims, and death or disability benefits (see para. 10 above). In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, no

/...

justification has been provided that the special arrangements described above are necessary for UNAVEM.

15. In paragraphs 9 and 10 above, the Advisory Committee has recommended reductions of \$231,900 to the Secretary-General's estimate of \$4,613,800 gross for the seven-month period 3 January to 2 August 1991. It therefore recommends that the General Assembly approve an estimate of \$4,381,900 gross for the last phase of UNAVEM.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/828
5 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 5 December 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Government of South Africa is concerned that the parameters set by the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the tenor of many contributions thus far to the general debate reflect the outdated prejudices of past decades - almost as if nothing has happened since Mr. F. W. de Klerk assumed the Presidency in September last year. The General Assembly has no jurisdiction in terms of the Charter of the United Nations to discuss this subject. I say in all earnestness that this debate is inappropriate, uncalled for and counterproductive. Things have changed in South Africa. Is the Assembly incapable of adjusting to change as we in South Africa have done over recent months?

Let me review the course of developments since September last year.

At his inauguration a little more than a year ago, President de Klerk said that his goal was a new South Africa; a totally changed South Africa; a South Africa that had rid itself of the antagonisms of the past; a South Africa free of domination or repression in whatever form.

How far have we progressed in this direction?

- More than 100 discriminatory laws and regulations have been repealed. Only three apartheid laws still remain: two of these, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts, will be repealed when Parliament resumes next year. The third, the Population Registration Act, will fall away when a new constitution is adopted. My Government's commitment to removing the last pillars of apartheid is therefore final and irreversible. As far as we are concerned apartheid is something of the past;

- My party, the National Party, which is the ruling party, has opened its ranks to all South Africans irrespective of colour. This further underlines our rejection of racial discrimination in all its forms and the irreversibility of our commitment to the removal of all aspects of racial discrimination from government policy;

- We have committed ourselves to a process of negotiations with all political leaders and parties with a recognized constituency with a view to formulating a new constitution for South Africa that will have the support of a majority of the total population of the country;

- Mr. Mandela and his associates have been released;

- The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other organizations have been legalized so that they may participate freely in the political process;

- The state of emergency has been lifted throughout the country;

- We have publicly undertaken to review existing security legislation in order to ensure that there is no restraint on normal, free political activity. This will be attended to when Parliament meets next year.

Obstacles to the commencement of negotiations on a new constitution were removed with the adoption of the Pretoria Minute by the ANC and my Government on 6 August 1990.

A salient feature of the Accord was the announcement by the ANC that the organization was suspending all armed action and related activities. Agreement was also reached on a definition of political offences in the South African situation and on a planned action for the release of prisoners and the granting of indemnity to certain persons and categories of persons.

The Accord notes that in the light of the agreement reached, "the way is now open to proceed towards negotiations on a new constitution". Exploratory talks to this end are taking place.

This agreement is most significant and, in the words of the Pretoria Minute, "can become a milestone on the road to true peace and prosperity for our country".

President de Klerk has made it abundantly clear what the Government of South Africa would strive for:

- A multi-party democracy with regular elections;

- Acceptance of the right of all South Africans to participate in government at all levels through power-sharing without domination;

/...

- Protection of minorities against the abuse of majority power by means of checks and balances written into the constitution as in the United States and elsewhere. In the new South Africa, the colour of a person's skin or his race will not form the power base of any political party. Shared interests, values and standards will transcend racial lines so that "minority" and "majority" should no longer be mistaken for "white" and "black". Indeed my Party's objective will be to become a majority party;

- A vote of equal value for all, in other words, a system of one man, one vote;

- An independent judiciary;

- Freedom of religion;

- Freedom of assembly and expression;

- Freedom of the press;

- A market-oriented economic system;

- The right to own and dispose of private property;

- Recognition of the needs of those suffering as a result of backlogs. I refer to the needs of the lesser privileged of our country and our region and the necessity to redress those backlogs and to be innovative in our approach;

- An entrenched and justiciable Bill of Rights in the best tradition of a modern democracy.

These are the outlines of the new South Africa for which we are working. Against this background, many of the proposals for the draft resolutions before the Assembly make no sense at all.

There is widespread acceptance by Governments that the changes in South Africa are irreversible. President Bush and other government leaders, including African leaders, with whom President de Klerk and I have had discussions in recent months have acknowledged this reality, some publicly and openly. Several African Heads of State whom we have visited and African Governments that have sent various delegations to South Africa in recent months have agreed that the way is now open to normalize relations with South Africa and that the time has arrived for us in Africa to work together to evolve joint economic development plans based on close regional co-operation. I ask those African representatives who profess to be aware of what is going on in South Africa and the rest of Africa: "How do you serve the interests of your people by expending time and energy on a debate that should not be taking place?" They should not be instigating further discord, which has already caused so much havoc on the African continent. They should rather be encouraging negotiations and other peaceful means of resolving differences.

It is time the international community and the Assembly in particular reconcile themselves to the new realities of South Africa.

/...

It is discouraging to note the recapitulation of outdated accusations and the refusal of some delegations to acknowledge what the ANC itself acknowledged in the Pretoria Minute of 6 August 1990, that "the way is now open to proceed towards negotiations on a new constitution". Instead they insist that a climate conducive to negotiations has yet to be created. Allegations of destabilization of neighbouring countries are a relic of the past. The fact is that the Government of South Africa has publicly undertaken to desist from all military assistance to Unita and Renamo and we believe that the Governments of Angola and Mozambique accept our good faith in this respect.

It is particularly disconcerting that the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid should be encouraging the continued imposition of measures aimed at pressurizing the Government of South Africa into moving in a direction to which it is already committed. We are aware that this echoes the ANC. However, the ANC will one day be required to account to its people for the misery this political strategy has created for them.

An estimated 350,000 black workers enter the labour market in South Africa each year. Our economy requires a real growth rate of 5 per cent per annum to be able to accommodate them. We registered a growth of marginally more than 2 per cent in 1989. The prospects in this calendar year are no better.

We need to build a new school every day of the year to accommodate the increase in black children reaching school-going age. This is beyond our means unless our economic growth rate can be rapidly increased.

Those advocating a continuation of punitive measures, including the ANC, must realize that the campaign is hurting the disadvantaged in our society. Maintaining sanctions simply causes a delay in restoring our ability to provide jobs and essential services in such fields as education, health and housing and to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots. The Government requires no inducement to continue the process of constitutional change, as events of the past 12 months have demonstrated. Our commitment is final.

Our development goals are aimed at redressing backlogs and inequalities, but overseas investors are being frustrated in their attempts to play a role in this respect by restraints placed on them by the sanctions policies of their Governments.

The implications of economic restraints extend beyond our borders. Regional economic revival is dependent on the state of South Africa's economy. This is recognized in the Dublin Declaration of the European Council of 26 June 1990:

"The European Council holds the view that the new South Africa, which will have harnessed the full richness, not only of its physical, but also of its abundant human resources, has the potential to act as a stimulus for growth in the southern African region. The European Council looks forward to being able to welcome, in the near future, a new, democratic and economically prosperous South Africa as it takes its proper place as an African nation in the international community."

/...

Other forces are also shaping the region's destiny. Profound changes have taken place in the relationships between nations, especially the super-Powers, and within nations and communities. But for the crisis in the Middle East, a new spirit of reconciliation and co-operation has dawned. An unplanned renaissance has caught all of us unawares. The Berlin Wall has collapsed. The division of Europe is disappearing. There is a determined move towards "Europe 1992". The restructuring of Europe is imminent.

We in Africa, in South and southern Africa, are asking ourselves: where do we fit in with this monumental change?

The 11 States of southern Africa have a combined population of 100 to 110 million. The region is endowed with valuable natural resources and has the potential to become one of the most prosperous regions of the world.

But, in order to succeed in this objective, the nations in southern Africa, who have been divided by colonialism, wars, conflicts and racial strife, will have to join hands, work together and plan together in order to achieve their common dream of a better future.

Given the far-reaching developments in Central and Eastern Europe, Africa is running the risk of being marginalized and being forgotten.

According to the latest World Bank report, the foreign debt of sub-Saharan Africa amounted to \$143.2 billion in 1989 - \$4 billion higher than in 1988.

The latest report of the International Finance Corporation in London shows that Africa south of the Sahara received development aid to the value of \$83 billion in the period 1980 to 1988. Despite this, the standard of living in sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 1.2 per cent per annum.

In 1970, sub-Saharan Africa's share of world trade amounted to 2.3 per cent. By 1985 it had decreased to 1.3 per cent, and currently it constitutes less than 1 per cent.

Africa south of the Sahara, with its 450 million people, has a GDP equal to that of Belgium, a country with a population of 10 million. The GDP of South Africa is not included in this calculation.

The latest World Bank report concluded that "the economic outlook for Africa is potentially devastating", but also states "it is reasonable to assume that solutions will be found to the problems that have divided the people of the southern African region and that southern African economic co-operation will eventually transform the prospects of the whole of southern Africa".

It is clear from the foregoing that African States, including those of southern Africa, will, particularly in the wake of developments in Central and Eastern Europe, be required to design their own programme for survival and development.

Events in Eastern Europe and the prospect of a restructured European Community have resulted in a dramatic reassessment of priorities by European nations and the super-Powers. It is a fact that these developments, particularly in Europe, which has traditionally been the part of the industrialized world with the closest ties to Africa, have caused anxiety, concern and doubt in the minds of many African leaders. They are concerned because the opening of markets and investment opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe might draw investors away from Africa and reduce interest in the economic development of the African continent. It is clear that we in Africa will have to put our house in order if we are to remain a factor in world affairs. A few weeks ago the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, urged African countries to speed up the formation of a continental economic community to co-ordinate an envisaged reduction in European aid and trade after 1992.

At the two day OAU conference on stability, security and co-operation in Africa last month, the Secretary-General of the Organization, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, said in his opening speech to the meeting that Africa was bound to lose preferential trade arrangements with European countries after the establishment of the single market in Europe. He said Africa had no choice but to pursue the goal of collective self-reliance.

Mr. Salim said Africa could no longer live under the illusion of continued economic support from Europe because Europe was turning more and more to itself and giving priority to its own problems. He called for moves to set up an African economic community and for the strengthening of African economic regional groupings, hopefully by next June, when an African economic conference is scheduled to be held at Abuja, Nigeria.

In southern Africa there already exist structures that can form the basis for planning and implementing a southern Africa development programme. In all the disciplines of importance there are structures and organizations with experience and expertise in trade, investment, transport, technology, water, electricity, labour and tourism - either in some of the countries of the region or in South Africa: the Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of the Soil, the Southern African Regional Tourism Council, the Southern African Monetary Union, the Southern African Customs Union, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. We thus have a wide diversity of structures available that can be integrated, jointly utilized, adapted and expanded and can set southern Africa upon a course of progress.

You may ask: "What can South Africa contribute?" My reply is that South African expertise can make substantial contributions in the fields, inter alia, of agriculture, mining, civil engineering and construction, business and marketing, health, education, communications and scientific research.

If the resources of all the countries of southern Africa were to be combined, we could present a large and stable market to the world and the region would be well placed to do business in world markets. South Africa wishes to be an equal partner and no more in the development of our sub-continent.

/...

As we place old divisions and bankrupt ideologies behind us, the prospects for broadening and deepening that co-operation to mutual benefit must be bright. South Africa shares with the rest of Africa a desire to put the differences of the past behind us and to rise to the new challenges of the last decade of this century. A new South Africa is being created. A new southern Africa is within sight.

There is no need for the Assembly to continue to focus on the confrontational issues of the past; they are no longer relevant. Let us confront instead the compelling development needs of the African continent and of the southern African region in particular. That moment has now arrived.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 34.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/829
S/21985
6 December 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 32
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 November 1990 from the Permanent Representatives
of France and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of our Governments, who are co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, issued in Paris on 26 November 1990 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Pierre-Louis BLANC
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

COMMUNIQUE

1. The Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council met in Paris on November 23 - 26, 1990 to assist the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict. Joining them were Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Nana Sutresna as representative of Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Co-Chairman of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, and UN Under Secretary General Rafeeuiddin Ahmed.

2. The meeting reviewed the positive results of the November 9-10 Working Group Meeting in Jakarta under the Co-Chairmanship of the two Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference. Building on the work of the Jakarta consultations and reflecting written contributions by a number of countries participating in the Working Group Meeting, the two Co-Chairmen and the Five reached consensus on a draft comprehensive political settlement developed directly from the framework agreement of August 28, 1990 which was endorsed by the UN Security Council in Resolution 668 and by acclamation of the General Assembly on October 15.

This document contains a draft agreement covering the major aspects of the settlement with annexes dealing respectively with : the proposed mandate for UNTAC; withdrawal, cease-fire and related measures; elections; repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons; and principles for a new constitution for Cambodia. A draft agreement concerning the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia and a draft declaration on rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia were also elaborated.

3. The two Co-Chairmen and the Five have thus fulfilled the first necessary condition for the successful reconvening of the PCC.

The two Co-Chairmen are now in a position to present to the Coordinating Committee of the PCC a draft Agreement which could, after consideration by the Committee, be submitted for adoption by the Conference meeting at the ministerial level.

/...

4. In the light of the positive results achieved at the present meeting, it is now urgent that the Cambodians themselves make their contribution to this process through the SNC. The Co-Chairmen and the Five therefore strongly urge the Cambodians to ensure that the SNC is fully functioning so that the Conference can be reconvened.

5. The two Co-Chairmen and the Five took note of the presence in Paris of Prince Sihanouk and expressed their strong hope that the members of the SNC would speedily resolve with him the outstanding issues which have so far prevented the SNC from playing its proper role in the settlement process. The Five welcomed the readiness of the two Co-Chairmen to meet with a functioning SNC in Paris in order to explain the contents of the draft Agreement and seek their support for it and its implementation.

6. The two Co-Chairmen and the Five believe that it is now urgent to resolve the problem of the leadership of the SNC. The Five reaffirmed their view that should Prince Sihanouk be elected Chairman, they would welcome this decision. They consider that related questions including the possible expansion of the SNC and the vice-chairmanship should be decided by the Cambodians themselves through consultations, flexibly and in a spirit of national reconciliation. They would expect that should Prince Sihanouk be elected Chairman, he and the other members of the SNC would approach these matters in such a spirit.

7. The Co-Chairmen, the Five and the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations call upon all the parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so that the Paris Conference on Cambodia can be reconvened in a peaceful environment.

Paris, 26 November 1990



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/830
6 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 120

CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Current situation and funding prospects for 1991

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Throughout 1990 the financial crisis has continued to cast its shadow over the United Nations. The possibility of imminent bankruptcy has been my constant preoccupation, at the very time the Organization has been called upon to undertake challenging new tasks. As I write this, less than a month before the end of the year, the prospects continue to be a source of grave concern.

The situation in 1990

2. As at 30 November 1990, \$290 million, or 35.1 per cent of this year's total regular budget assessments of \$826.8 million, remained unpaid. Together with the arrears of \$117.3 million for prior years, total assessed contributions outstanding amounted to \$407.3 million.

3. Cash reserves, defined for this purpose as the Working Capital Fund and the Special Account and totalling some \$223 million, were replenished during only one month this year, that is, in March 1990. Throughout the other months of 1990, owing to the shortfall in the payment of contributions, these reserves had to be drawn upon heavily and repeatedly to meet current operating requirements. During November these reserves were completely exhausted. Consequently, for the first time since 1986, I was obliged to borrow from peace-keeping funds in order to meet cash requirements in respect of regular budget obligations.

4. Although a number of Member States have made significant efforts to pay their assessed contributions in full or to reduce the level of their outstanding contributions, the pattern of payments by the membership as a whole was much less encouraging in 1990 than in previous years. Thus, by 30 November 1990, only

64 Member States had fully paid their assessed contributions to the regular budget, in contrast to 72 Member States last year at this time. Of the 93 Member States still in arrears, 50 owed more than their 1990 assessments, 11 owed an amount equal to their 1990 assessments and 32 owed less than their 1990 assessments. As of today, 24 Member States have made no payments at all, as opposed to 22 Member States at about the same time last year.

5. On the basis of the best information available at this point, this year's General Fund cash flow, including the Working Capital Fund and the Special Account, will have the following pattern:

General Fund cash flow, including Working Capital Fund and
Special Account: January-December 1990

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<u>December 1989</u>	<u>First quarter</u>	<u>Second quarter</u>	<u>Third quarter</u>	<u>Fourth quarter (estimated)</u>			<u>Total</u>
					<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	
Income <u>a/</u>		360.2	94.3	229.5	50.5	199.6	16.1	950.2
Disbursements <u>b/</u>		<u>190.5</u>	<u>220.5</u>	<u>231.8</u>	<u>70.5</u>	<u>97.6</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>924.0</u>
Net cash flow for the period		169.7	(126.2)	(2.3)	(20.0)	102.0	(97.0)	26.2
Cash at end of period	47.2	216.9	90.7	88.4	68.4	170.4	73.4	

a/ Includes actual receipts for January to November and projections for December 1990.

b/ Includes actual disbursements for January to October and projections for November and December 1990.

6. This 1990 cash flow projection makes no allowance for any additional unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for peace-keeping operations before the end of 1990. On this basis, it is expected that, at the end of 1990, the Organization will have only \$73.4 million in cash in its reserves (namely, the Working Capital Fund and the Special Account), leaving a deficit in the reserves of some \$148.6 million. Moreover, it is projected that at the same time, unpaid assessed contributions will remain at \$390.7 million.

/...

Prospects for 1991

7. As I have pointed out to the General Assembly on a number of occasions, the expanding responsibilities of the United Nations for peace-making and peace-keeping have placed additional strains on the already precarious financial situation of the Organization. Even now I am preparing, on a contingency basis, for a number of such operations that might need to be launched in 1991. During 1990, the Working Capital Fund was utilized repeatedly to finance unforeseen and extraordinary expenses relating to peace-keeping and peace-making. That Fund was also needed on a continuing basis, as indicated above, to underwrite the shortfall created by non-payment of assessed contributions to the regular budget. The experience in 1990 has demonstrated conclusively that the present level of the Working Capital Fund is inadequate for the purposes it is intended to serve. Thus, my renewed request for an immediate increase in the Working Capital Fund to a level of at least \$200 million is more than fully justified.

8. My projections with respect to income and disbursements in 1991 appear in the annex to the present report. The forecast of the payment of assessed contributions is based on the 1990 experience on the timing and amount of such payments, including that of the major contributor. The forecast of disbursements assumes that the pattern will also parallel the 1990 experience, both with respect to the current year's requirements and to the liquidation of obligations incurred in 1990. If these assumptions prove to be correct, the Organization might manage to avoid insolvency during the year, but only by utilizing its reserves to meet cash requirements throughout the year. However, if Member States do not meet their legal obligations in 1991 to pay all assessed contributions in full and on time, the Organization will face insolvency once again in 1991.

Conclusions

9. I must remind Member States that the Organization's financial situation will continue to be extremely fragile so long as its reserves are not fully funded. Should any additional demands be placed upon these depleted reserves to meet the cash requirements for existing or new peace-keeping operations, or the negative impact of acute currency fluctuations or inflation, the financial situation of the United Nations could deteriorate rapidly and dramatically. This will, of course, have serious consequences for the programmes I am expected to deliver.

10. As I have emphasized repeatedly, the only real solution to the current financial crisis of the Organization is the payment by all Member States of their assessed contributions in full and on time. Unless and until this basic legal obligation under the Charter of the United Nations is honoured by all Member States without exception, the threat of financial collapse will continue to haunt the United Nations. Given the gravity of this matter, I would hope that Member States will continue to search for ways to ensure prompt payment of assessed contributions.

11. The Organization cannot be placed on a sound financial footing unless the following steps are taken:

/...

- (a) All assessments are paid promptly and in full, on a continuing basis;
- (b) The reserves of the Organization are re-established and maintained;
- (c) The level of the Working Capital Fund is increased substantially, to \$200 million or even higher, say, 25 per cent of the regular budget on an annual basis, as the only realistic buffer between the Organization and bankruptcy.

12. I should like to express my gratitude to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions for 1990 in full and in a timely manner. I must also urge all Member States to pay their 1991 regular budget assessments in January 1991 or as early as possible thereafter. At the same time, I would appeal once again to those Member States which are in arrears in the payment of their assessed contributions to meet their legal obligations so that the reserves of the Organization can be restored.

13. Now, more than ever, it is essential that the financial stability of the Organization be assured. I must therefore urge the General Assembly to address the reality of the financial crisis in concrete and practical terms at its current session. The membership must also find ways to ensure that a viable long-term solution is achieved as a matter of priority. Only then will the Organization be able to meet the challenges ahead. Action can no longer be postponed.

ANNEX

Projected 1991 cash flow

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<u>December</u> <u>1989</u>	<u>First</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>Second</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>Third</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>Fourth</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Income		442.5	89.6	233.0	308.4	1 073.5
Disbursements		<u>214.5</u>	<u>253.1</u>	<u>255.4</u>	<u>293.0</u>	<u>1 016.0</u>
Net quarterly cash flow		228.0	(163.5)	(22.4)	15.4	57.5
Cash at end of quarter	73.4	301.4	137.9	115.5	130.9	
